Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[EDITED BY CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY OCTOBER 22, 1832. [VOL. XIII . . NO. 646

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U. STATES

passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana shall be hereafter holden on the last Mondays of May and November, in each year, instead of the first Mondays of said months, as is now required by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in, or returnable to, said Court, shall be proceeded in by said Court in the same manner as if no alteration of the times for holding said Court had taken place.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved May 19, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and the Republic of Colombia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes, whether of foreign or domestic produce or manufacture, which shall come direct from the ports of that nation to the United States, shall pay no greater duties on importation, anchorage, tonnage, or any other kind, than are now, or hereafter may be, levied on the vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the restriction of coming direct from a port in Colombia, contained in the preceding section, shall be taken off, as soon as the President shall receive satisfactory evidence, that a like restriction is taken off from vessels of the United States in the ports of the Republic of Colombia, and shall make known the same by his proclamation declaring the fact.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if the President of the United States shall at any time receive satisfactory information that the privileges allowed or which may be allowed to American vessels and their cargoes in the ports of Colombia, corresponding with those, extended, or to be extended by this act, to Colombian vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the United States, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by proclamation, to suspend the operation of either or both of the provisions of this act, as the case may be, and to withhold any or all the privileges allowed, or to be allowed, to Colombian vessels or their cargoes.

Approved, May 19, 1832.

AN ACT authorizing the revision and extension of the rules and regulations of the Naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to constitute a board of Naval officers to be composed of the Naval Commissioners and two Post Captains to meet at the Seat of Government, whose duty it shall be, with the aid and assistance of the Attorney General, carefully to revise and enlarge the rules and regulations governing the naval service, with the view to adapt them to the present and future exigencies of this important arm of national defence, which rules and regulations when approved by him and sanctioned by Congress, shall have the force of law, and stand in lieu of all others heretofore enacted.

Approved, May 10, 1832.

AN ACT for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the Fifth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every forty seven thousand and seven hundred persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, that is to say, within the State of Maine, eight: within the State of New Hampshire, five; within the State of Massachusetts, twelve; within the State of Connecticut, six; within the State of Vermont, five: within the State of New York, forty; within the State of New Jersy, six; within the State of Pennsylvania, twenty eight; within the State of Deleware, one; within the State of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, twenty one; within the State of North Carolina, thirteen; within the State of South Carolina, nine; within the State of Georgia, nine; within the State of Kentucky, thirteen; within the State of Tennessee, thirteen; within the State of Ohio, nineteen; within the State of Indiana, seven; within the State of Mississippi, two; within the state of Illinois, three; within the State of Louisian, three; within the State of Missouri, two; and within the State of Alabama, five.

Approved, May 22, 1832.

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the western district of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the western district of Louisiana, shall be hereafter holden on the second Monday of June, in each year, instead of the third Monday of August, as is now required by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature now pending in, or returnable to, said Court, shall be proceeded in by the said Court, in the same manner as if no alteration of the time for holding said Court had taken place.

Approved, May 22, 1832.

AN ACT to authorise the removal of the Land Office from Mount Salus in the State of Mississippi, and to remove the Land Office from Franklin to Fayette, in State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Land office at Mount Salus, in the Choctaw District, in the State of Mississippi, shall be removed to and located at, such place in the said Land District as the President of the United States may direct, if in his opinion any removal be necessary; and that the Land Office at Franklin, in the county of Howard, State of Missouri, shall be removed to, and located in, the town of Fayette in said country: and it shall be the duty of the Registers, and the Receivers of public money for said Land Offices within sixty days, from and after the passage of this act, to remove the books, records, and whatever else belongs to said offices, to their respective places of location as herein provided for.

Approved, May 22, 1832.

AN ACT authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light-house, on Stratford point, in the State of Connecticut, and to grant the use of such land belonging to the United States as may be required for that purpose: *Provided*, The use of such wharf shall continue only so long as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it does not interfere with the interests of the United States.

Approved, June 25, 1832.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas to select ten sections of land, granted to said Territory for the purpose of building a legislative house for said Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the authority and power is hereby vested in, and given to the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, which was vested in, and given to the Legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, by an act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by which a quantity of land, not exceeding ten sections, was granted to said Territory for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a public building at Little Rock, the seat of Government of said Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein, contained shall be so construed as authorizing an expense on the part of the United States for selecting said lands, or building said house, other than the aforesaid grant of ten sections of the unappropriated public lands.

Approved July 4, 1832

AN ACT to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury do liquidate and pay the accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the United States, for payments to the officers commanding in the Virginia line in the war of the revolution, on account of half pay for life promised the officers aforesaid by that Commonwealth, the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty six cents.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required and directed to pay to the State of Virginia the amount of the judgments which have been rendered against the said State, for and on account of the promise contained in an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia in the month of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in favour of the officers or representatives of officers of the regiments and corps hereinafter recited, and not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of two hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars, to wit:

First. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiment commanded by the late Colonel George Gibson, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Second. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiment denominated the second State regiment, commanded, at times, by Colonels Brent and Dabney, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Third. To the officers, or their legal representatives, of the regiments of Colonels Clark and Crockett, and Captain Bogers's troop of cavalry, who were employed in the Illinois service, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Fourth. To the officers, or their legal representatives, serving in the regiment of State artillery commanded by the late Colonel Marshall, and those serving in the State garrison regiment commanded by Colonel Muter, and serving in the State cavalry commanded by Major Nelson, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Fifth. To the officers, or their legal representatives, who served in the navy of Virginia during the war of the revolution, the amount of the judgments which they have obtained, and which are now unsatisfied.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed and required, to adjust and settle those claims for half pay of the officers of the aforesaid regiments and corps, which have not been paid or prosecuted to judgments against the State of Virginia, and for which said State would be bound on the principles of the half pay cases already decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals of said State; which several sums of money herein directed to be settled or paid shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

Approved, July 5, 1832.

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may, from time to time, prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations, and shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall arrange or appoint to the said office the number of clerks necessary therefor, so as not to increase the number now employed; and such sum as is necessary to pay the salary of said commissioner for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall be, and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs, shall be transmitted to the said commissioner for administrative examination, and by him passed to the proper account'g officer of the Treasury Department for settlement: and all letters and packages to and from the said commissioner, touching the business of his office, shall be free of postage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no ardent spirits shall be hereafter introduced, under any pretence, into the Indian country.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War shall, under the direction of the President, cause to be discontinued, the services of such agents, sub-agents, interpreters, and mechanics, as may, from time to time, become unnecessary, in consequence of the emigration of the Indians, or other causes.

Approved, July 9, 1832.

AN ACT to enable the President to extinguish Indian title within the State of Indiana, Illinois, and Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of holding Indian treaties, and of finally extinguishing Indian title, within the State of Indiana, and so much of the lands of the Potawatamies as lies in the State of Illinois and Territory of Michigan.

Approved, July 9, 1832.

AN ACT to extend the period to which the charter of the Provident Association of Clerks was limited.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress passed on the fifteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the United States, in the District of Columbia,"* and "An act amendatory of the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia,'† approved the third day of March, eighteen, hundred and twenty-five, shall continue in force until Congress, shall amend, alter, or annul the same.

Approved, July 9, 1832

AN ACT making appropriations for a Custom-house in the city of New York, and for other purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to purchase a site, and to cause a building to be constructed thereon to be used as a custom-house in the port of New York; and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the improvement of Custom house squares at the port of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, nine hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided the same shall by him be deemed expedient; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, viz: for the erection or purchase of a Custom-house and public store at the port of Middleton, five thousand dollars; for the erection or purchase of a custom-house and public store at the port of New London, five thousand dollars; for the purchase of a lot, and the erection of a custom-house and public store at the port of New Bedford, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the purchase of a custom house at the port of Kennebunk, sixteen hundred dollars; for completing the custom-house and fence around it, of the port of Newport, five hundred dollars.

Approved, July 13, 1832.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety four dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, in addition to the balance remaining unexpended in the Treasury, already appropriated to defray the expenses of transporting and subsisting such portions of the various tribes of Indians as have heretofore emigrated west of the Mississippi, or as may emigrate during the present year, in conformity with the provisions of various treaties entered into with them: For the payment of the account of John Drew, a Cherokee Indian, three thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirteen cents. For the payment of John W. Flowers, a Cherokee Indian, five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause any unsatisfied claims of John W. Flowers, Nicholas Miller, William Drew, and Joseph Rodgers, Cherokee Indians, for stock lost by them, respectively, by spoliations committed by citizens of the United States, in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in the Territory in Arkansas, ceded to the United States by the Cherokee tribe of Indians, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to be settled and paid in the same manner as if such spoliations had been committed before the cession of the said Territory, on the principles of the act of Congress, approved March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;"* and that the Secretary of War be directed to endeavor to ascertain the names of the persons who committed the depredations upon the property of said Indians, and take suitable steps for the prosecution and punishment of such persons; and also for the recovery of the value of the property plundered or destroyed by them.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 13, 1832.

AN ACT extending further the right of debenture to the port of Key West, and altering the limits of the district of Key West.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all ships or vessels, and merchandize, arriving in the United States, from and after the first day of August next, from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at the port of entry of Key West.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, hereafter, all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters, of that part of Florida extending from India river to Tampa Bay and of the islands opposite and nearest thereto, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to, and shall form a part of, the collection district of Key West.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted* That the proviso of the third section of the act of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as respects the port of Key West, together with all such other parts of said act as are inconsistent with the provisions of the present act.

Approved, July 13, 1832

AN ACT authorizing the entry of vessels and merchandise arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the same, at the port of Edgartown, in Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first of August next, all vessels or merchandise, arriving in the United States from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, may be entered at the port of Edgartown, in Massachusetts.

Approved, July 13, 1832.

AN ACT concerning the issuing of patients to aliens, for useful discoveries and inventions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges granted to the aliens described in the first section of the act, to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees,* approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred; be extended, in like manner to every alien, who, at the time of petitioning for a patent, shall be resident in the United States, and shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become a citizen thereof: *Provided*, That every patent granted by virtue of this act and the privileges thereto appertaining, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void without resort to any legal process to annul or cancel the same in case of a failure on the part of any patentee for the space of one year from the issuing thereof, to introduce into public use in the United States the invention or improvement for which the patent shall be issued; or in case the same for any period of six months after such introduction shall not continue to be publicly used and applied in the United States, or in case of failure to become a citizen of the United States, agreeably to notice given at the earliest period within which he shall be entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

Approved, July 13, 1832.

AN ACT to enforce Quarantine Regulations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the revenue cutters, revenue boats, or revenue officers, employed or authorized to be employed for the purposes of the revenue should be insufficient to aid in the execution of the quarantine and health laws of any State, or the regulations made pursuant thereto, the said Secretary may cause to be employed such additional revenue boats and revenue officers as he may deem necessary for that purpose, the said revenue boats to be of such size and description as he may see proper. This act to continue in force until the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Approved, July 13, 1832

An ACT to extend the time of issuing Military Land Warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army shall be extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty five.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the further quantity of three hundred thousand acres of land be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the quantity heretofore appropriated, by the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy and of the continental army during the revolutionary war,"* approved the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and and thirty, which said appropriation shall be applied in the manner provided by the said act to the unsatisfied warrants which have been or may be issued as therein directed to the officers and soldiers and others as described in the first, fifth, and seventh sections of said act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the last paragraph of the first section of the said act which authorizes the issuing of warrants upon an affidavit that the original was lost, and upon the production of an official copy thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 13, 1832.

An ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to pay to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the balance of an annuity, of six thousand dollars, usually paid to said Indians, and remaining unpaid for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to pay to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of two thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that being the balance due on the annuity payable to said Indians for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Approved, July 13, 1832.

AN ACT concerning Tonnage Duty on Spanish Vessels

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no other or greater duty of tonnage be levied in the ports of the United States on vessels owned wholly by subjects of Spain, coming from a port in Spain, than shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury be ascertained to have been paid on American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the twentieth October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That vessels owned wholly by Spanish subjects, coming from any of the colonies of Spain, either directly or after touching at any other port or place, shall pay, in the ports of the United States, the same rate of duty on tonnage that shall be levied on American vessels in the Spanish colonial port from whence such Spanish vessel shall have last departed; the said amount to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized, from time to time, to give directions to the officers of the customs of the United States for the collection of such duties, so as to conform the said duties to any variation that may take place in the duties levied on American vessels in such Spanish ports.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of tonnage levied by any foreign nation on the ships or vessels of the United States, shall have been abolished, he may direct that the tonnage duty on the vessels of such nation shall cease to be levied in the ports of the United States; and cause any duties of tonnage that may have been levied on the vessels of such foreign nation, subsequent to the abolition of its discriminating duties of tonnage to be refunded.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the second and third sections of this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the first day of January next.

Approved, July 13th, 1832.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE RALEIGH (N. C.) STAR.

JUDGE BARBOUR'S OPINIONS.

We have the pleasure of presenting to the public the subjoined correspondence between the Hon. Philip P. Barbour and the committee of the Shocco meeting.—The letter of Judge Barbour is characteristic of the frankness and independence of its author. It contains a candid, plain, and unequivocal expression of his sentiments on the important subjects on which he was interrogated. It will be seen that he distinctly disavows the doctrine of nullification, with which he has been charged by the Van Buren Presses from "Dan to Beersheba." As this is the great bugbear which has been used to frighten the people from his support, since it is now shown to be false, without leaving a single "loop to hang a doubt upon, the veracious prints of the party will be left to invent some new stratagem with which to gull the credulous; to make honorable reparation for their calumnious conduct; or to sneak away in contemptible silence from their prey. But perhaps the Fayetteville Journal will not think its charges answered yet, but continue to yelp as if it saw the hideous monster there. We shall see.

We observe nothing in Judge B.'s letter even intimating a wish that his friends would withdraw his name. So here is another despicable fabrication "nailed to the counter. We will here remark, that the report that Judge Barbour had written to some individual in this State, signifying a wish to be withdrawn, bears upon its face an absurdity sufficient to refute it. Having accepted the nomination in a reply to an official communication of hte President of the State convention, it is riduculous to suppose he would announce a determination to withdraw through any other medium.

While this letter will throw a heavy damper upon the spirits of the Van Burenites, it will impart fresh zeal and encouragement to the friends of Barbour, who will overwhelm their adversaries at the polls on the 8th of November next.

We have not room to insert any part of the speeches to which Judge B. refers, in to-day's paper; but may publish extracts hereafter.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, N. C. Aug. 25, 1832.

SIR: At a numerous meeting of citizens from various parts of our State, brought together by accident, and composed of persons differing in opinion on the several important subjects embraced in the resolutions herein enclosed, and differing also in their views on the election of a Vice President of the U. States, the resolutions herewith forwarded were unanimously adopted, and we were appointed in conformity with said resolutions, a committee charged with forwarding you a copy, and respectfully soliciting an early reply to the several questions therein proposed.

It is unnecessary for us to add our desire for an explicit avowal of your views on these subjects; for you must be aware that they are producing much excitement through out our country, and it is a matter of great importance that the public should distinctly understand those who are candidates for high and distinguished stations on all the leading topics which agitate the public mind.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOS. H. BRYAN,
JOSIAH T. GRANDBERRY,
MEMUCAN HUNT.

Hon. P. P. BARBOUR.

A copy of this letter was also forwarded to Mr. Van Buren.

FREESCATI, September 9th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo, enclosing certain resolutions adopted at a political meeting, held on that day, at Shocco Springs, in Warren county, North Carolina.

In conformity with one of those resolutions, you ask me to state my sentiments in relation to the *Protective System, Internal Improvement, the Bank of the United States and Nullification.*

Whilst I should be altogether unwilling to obtrude my opinions in regard to political questions upon the public, I am equally loath to withhold them, when thus publicly and explicitly called upon to express them. I, therefore, without hesitancy, proceed to answer the inquiry.

I understand the committee to ask what my opinions are—not by process of reasoning I have been led to adopt them.

First, then, as the Protective System, by which I mean the laying of an impost, not to raise revenue, for the sake of revenue, but to support domestic manufactures against foreign competition. I am decidedly and utterly opposed to the whole system, upon the various grounds of its being in violation of spirit of the Constitution, and being unjust, unequal and oppressive in its operation. I enclose two speeches delivered by me on this subject in the House of Representatives, the first in 1820, and the other in 1824; in which you will see my views at length on all these grounds.

Next in order is the subject of internal improvement, I consider that whole system, when attempted to be executed by Congress, whether in the form of *construction, or appropriation by way of subscription, to what is to be constructed by others,* as unconstitutional, as highly inexpedient, and as calculated to undermine the independence of the States, & the virtue of the people, in a struggle for the spoils of the Treasury. My views at large upon this subject, will be exhibited in two speeches now enclosed, delivered by me in the House of Representatives, the one in 1818, the other in 1830.

The Bank of the United States is the next subject. Besides the objection to this upon the score of expediency, particularly the mighty power arising from the concentration in an organized form of countless millions of dollars, I consider this as being altogether beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

The latitude of construction, which would bring this within the pale of the Constitution, would, in my estimation, utterly destroy all those restrictions and reservations which make the Federal Government a limited one. I feel that I do not state the case too strongly, when I say, that it resolves itself into a question between a supposed convenience to the public in the administration of the finances, and the character of the circulating medium, and the creation of a power by the Government, which may sooner or later become stronger than the Government itself. The Journal of Congress will show that when the present bank was chartered in 1816, I voted against it.

The last subject embraced in the resolution is that of *nullification.*

I understand this term as meant to import the right of the several States, by interposing their sovereign power, to declare void, within their respective borders, any law which they may think unconstitutional. Thus understanding it, I am opposed to it. I will endeavor briefly to state my doctrine upon the subject. In general, when a question arises, whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not, it belongs to the Judicial Department to decide it, because in general the question arises in *a case*, either in law or equity, that is, in a controversy between *parties*, which had taken a shape for judicial decision.

But when the question is one of *political power*, that is, between the Federal Government and the States, whether the former has invaded the reserved rights of the latter, I hold that questions of this kind do not belong to judicial cognizance; that the people of the States are parties to the federal compact, in their character of States; that the Constitution has not confered upon the Judicial Department any political power whatever; that, therefore, in relation to questions of this character, there is no common umpire. And that, consequently, the States must decide for themselves. This is the right; but what is the remedy; My opinion is that the only rightful remedy is that of secession. The argument which attempts to maintain the right of one State to nullify, and thus suspend the operation of a law passed according to the forms of the Constitution, until three fourths of the States act under the clause providing for amendments, seems to me to be based upon this error. That in every case of a contested power, the question is, what does the Constitution grant us it now is; whereas, under an amendment proposed, the question always is, not what the Constitution now is, but what it shall hereafter be. I have said, that I hold the right of the States to secede. But this right I consider as the last resort. I would say in relation to it, as I heretofore have said, that as in case of physical malady, arsenic is never administered but when the patient is otherwise utterly despaired of; so in those of a political character, this remedy should be applied only in cases of *hopeless extremity.*

I cannot conclude this letter, without offering a fervent prayer to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that he would save our beloved country from this sad catastrophe. For come when it may, no tongue can adequately tell the evils which will lie hid in the then mysterious future.

With sentiments of esteem,
Yours respectfully,
P. P. BARBOUR.

Messrs. Joseph H. Bryan, Josiah T. Granberry, and Memucan Hunt, Committee of a political meeting at the Shocco Spring, Warren county, N. C.

FORM THE EVENING POST.

'32 IS '98.

Jefferson and the Republicans were grossly abused in that day as they are now. If a doubt exists, only read the letter of George Nicholas, mover of the Kentucky Resolutions, and father of eleven children, who was denounced as a ferocious anarchist for avowing republicanism.

"You say," replies this patriot to his warm hearted friend, who was a black-cockade federalist, "You say Jefferson and his adherents are falling into the utmost contempt, and the *factious members* with us, are *skulking off* like owls at the rising of the sun. With few exceptions, (and there will always be *some* strange wrong headed creatures) the unanimity of the people is astonishing." I am happy at having an opportunity of declaring, when it can be attributed to no improper motive, that I have long since changed the unfavorable opinion, which I once formed of that gentleman's political conduct, and that I consider him as one of the most virtuous, as well as one of the ablest of American patriots. My information has led me to form a different opinion, from what you have done, as to the general sentiments of the people of Virginia, and as to the degree of esteem in which, what you call your "*factious members,*" are held by their constituents. I have been told that, except where some of your present representatives, who would certainly have been re-elected if they would have consented to it, have declined offering their service again, on account of their bad health, or from domestic considerations, that there would be few changes made in your present representation; & that where the present *republican* representatives are willing to serve again, and are opposed by aristocrats, that the latter knowing that the bulk of the people do not think with them, are, so far from avoiding in an open and manly manner, the sentiments of their party, that they assure the people that although they do differ with them in sentiments, in some things, that that difference is not as great as represented to be, and that as far as they do differ with them, they will, if they are elected, *sacrifice their own opinions* to those of their constituents, if they will instruct them on the subjects constituting that difference. If these facts are so, they prove unquestionably, that they are conscious, that they do not possess the confidence of the people; and that they cannot be elected, but upon the humiliating condition of their promising before hand, to advocate principles which they disapprove; and these facts would also have justified you fully, if, instead of saying "that the present members were skulking off," you had declared that their opponents were "trying to sneak into office."

This defence of the Republicans of '98 we hope, will be the next State Rights tract. It will convince all our citizens that '32 is 98. PALMETTO.

That man must have looked very narrowly into politics, who has not discovered that the discontent of the Southern States has a deeper ground than the mere Tariff of Duties. They consider that the whole internal organization of their domestic relations is in danger, and they apprehend that a few more years will see all the State sovereignties swallowed up in one grand consolidated scheme of government, that will look for the Constitution alone in the will of the majority of Congress. That they should be alarmed, is not to be wondred at; and, that they should believe that, for every wrong there is a remedy, is natural enough. As to what that remedy is, a diversity of opinion prevails: and to this diversity may be ascribed the continuance of the System of which they so loudly complain. *Banner of the Constitution.*

The Salem Gazette furnishes the following tables of votes given for President and Vice President at the elections since Washington's retirement.

1796. President, Adams 71. Jefferson 69. Vice President T. Pinckney 58, A. Burr 50. 1800 President Jefferson 73, Adams 64. Vice President A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 58. 1804 President Jefferson 162, C. C. Pinckney 14. Vice President, G. Clinton 118, Rufus King 14.

1808 President, Madison, 122, C. C. Pinckney 47, Vice President, G. Clinton 162, Rufus King 47.

1812 President, Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President, E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816 President, Monroe 183, Rufus King 34. Vice President, Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820 President Monroe 218, no opposition except one vote given from New-Hampshire. Vice President, Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824 President Andrew Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 41, Henry Clay 37.

1828 President Andrew Jackson 178, J. Q. Adams 83. Vice President, J. C. Calhoun 173, Richard Rush 83.

LAUGHABLE POLICE REPORT.

Scene—Philadelphia.

A few nights since, a young man of gentlemanly appearance came down the street talking very earnestly to himself, and gesticulating with great vehemence. It was some time past 12, and he encountered in three or four squares but few benighted individuals, who gave him a passing glance of surprise, and walked on. The following is the purport of his thinking in his own words:

"Ned's champaigne is more than good—it's prime. Bad for the cholera though. There's the rub in every thing. Whatever is good is bad. A paradox, hey! Yet I can prove it as clear as—yes, as clear as what? I've got but one simile, and that's not genteel. Oh, no, we never mention it to ears polite—as clear as a pike staff, or the nose on your face. Is not wine good, when it is good; and is'nt it bad to drink wine when it's good! Is'nt good acting good, and is'nt it bad to go to the theatre to see it? Is'nt it good to eat terrapins, venison, canvass backs, lobsters; and is'nt it bad, because we get the gout? It is all fact. Whatever is good is bad. I should not wonder if I get the cholera, I feel so good."

"I say," cried a man from across the street "if you make so much noise you'll be taken up."

"Ah, indeed; thank you. That's a *premonitory;* I'm in for it. People suppose me drunk, merely because I am cheerful. Drunk! here's a pump, and I'll prove my sobriety by waltzing with it"—He danced round the pump, singing "Tum toodle too—tum toodle too, tum toodle—toodle, toodle, toodle too tum," to the tune of "The Green Hills of Tyrol." The watch stepped up and seized him by the collar, exclaiming "You are my prisoner."

"Hey, what, collared!—I've got it."

"Got what, sir?"

"You are the malignant *collarer*, and you've got me: that's all. I'm a case."

"Yes, it is easy to see you are a case; and now you are on the high road to ruin."

"I thought I was in a bad way—this is the first stage too, I know, because I am quickly arrested. Let go my coat. Collarer, don't gripe me so hard. I can't say I like the treatment. Watchey, you're an awful complaint; you are so catching."

"Come my son, don't be a jack snipe, but toodle as well as you can to quob—keep your wit, and let us have no slack."

"Slack! what I complain of is the spasmodic contraction of your fingers. The gripe, sir, the gripe."

"Be quiet, or I'll rap you with my mace."

"That will be *mace-on*, when I'm *anti*. Do you know that I think such violence rather hard? Now Shakespeare says, beget a temperance, and use all gently—thus!" said the prisoner, attempting to give the Watch a scientific cross. He was too tipsy for success, and the Watch grappled him the tighter.

"Aint you ashamed of yourself."

"Yes—the attempt and not the deed confounds me. This joking spoils manhood. Oh," roared the, aping a theatrical attitude—

"Oh that I could but meet thee in thy might,
With but one plank between us and destruction;
I'd grasp thee in those desperate arms,
And plunge with thee into the weltering waves."

"Crickee!" said the Watch, "such ducking is no sport."

"Ah, you're no sailor—you are an ultramarine."

"Do be quiet, sonny you gain nothing by cutting monkey shines. I must call assistance if you don't."

"Consultation on my case—no—I don't like it—I'll only get into hot water. I yield because I have no choice. Come on, Macduff."

Away they went, and the prisoner escaped with a fine.

The wonderful advantages of Drunkenness.

If you are determined to be poor, *be a drunkard*; and you will soon be ragged and pennyless.

If you wish to starve your family, be a drunkard; for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed upon by knaves be a drunkard; for that will make their task easy.

If you would become a fool, be a drunkard; and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you are determined to expel all comfort from your house, be a drunkard; and you will do it effectually.

If you would expose both your folly and secrets, be a drunkard; and they will run out as the liquor runs in.

If you think you are too strong, be a drunkard; and you will soon be subdued by so powerful an enemy.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a drunkard; and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would be a dead weight on the community, and "cumber the ground," be a drunkard; for that will render you useless; helpless, burthensome, and expensive.

If you would be a nuisance, be a drunkard; for the approach of a drunkard is like that of a dunghill.

If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will soon be more than disagreeable.

Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body, and soul, *be a drunkard*; and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.

Mr. Manners Sutton, on receiving the honours of the Peerage, which it is understood, now await him, will be the sixth Speaker during the last three reigns, who has been called to the Upper House, on retiring from the arduous duties of the Chair. The Peerages thus bestowed are those of Lord Grantley, Lord Grenville, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Redesdale and Lord Colchester. The present Speaker was chosen to fill his high and dignified office on the retirement of Mr. Abbott, at the close of the Session of 1817. The event of Mr. Abbott's resignation was rendered remarkable by the vote of censure passed on him by Lord Wm. Russell, brother to the Duke of Bedford. The vote, we believe, now stands recorded in the Journals of the House. Mr. Manners Sutton has represented the close corporate town of Scarborough, in seven Parliaments, having been returned under the influence of his noble relative, the Duke of Rutland, to whose political opinions the Right Hon. Gentleman is generally supposed to incline. The Speaker retires in the vigour of life. His eldest son, Mr. Charles Manners Sutton, will be of age next April, is in reversion to one of the most valuable sinecures in the Kingdom— that of Register of Doctor's Commons.

COMMUNICATIONS

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice a very large number of the citizens of Rowan convened at the Court House in Salisbury on the 11th inst. for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the Tariff; also their disapprobation of the baneful doctrine of nullification.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Gen. Thomas G. Polk, chairman, and Saml. Reeves, Secretary.

It was on motion resolved, that all the soldiers of the Revolution, and all present who were grown up in those days, should be requested to take their seats on either side of the chairman.

It was on motion further resolved, that the practice of approving the sentiments of the speakers by clapping, or in any other noisy way, be excluded from this meeting.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the chairman, David F. Caldwell, Esq. submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that no Government ought to tax its citizens beyond its wants and necessities—that therefore we are of opinion that the Tariff should be so reduced as to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government.

Resolved, further, as the deliberate sense of this meeting, that nullification has a direct tendency to DISUNION and CIVIL WAR, and will, if carried into effect, prove fatal to the liberty and best interests of our country.

Resolved, That the times require every citizen, attached to our Republican Institutions, to enter his solemn protest against this dangerous doctrine,

Resolved, That we cling to the Union of these States as one of our choicest blessings, and in the language of our venerated WASHINGTON, "we will frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts?

The several subjects of these resolutions were extensively discussed by Mr. Caldwell, Mr. James Cook, and Mr. Pearson. The question being then put on the adoption of the resolutions, they passed without a dissenting voice.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the three newspapers in the town of Salisbury.

THOS. G. POLK, *Chairman.*
SAML. REEVES, *Secretary.*

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor:

It appears that the *Clay-Tariff men* seem anxious to get the people of North Carolina to make A DECLARATION of war against South Carolina. I think it would be well for the *people* to consider, before they *enlist* to cut the throats of the people of their sister State; for I take it for granted, that all who volunteer in DENOUNCING the people of South Carolina thereby *pledge* themselves, to MARCH, whenever the Tariff party in Congress gives the word of command.

Now, allow me to ask what it is that the people of South Carolina have done to draw down on themselves these threats of vengeance?

The answer is, they wish the burdens of the Tariff taken off; they say, that Congress has no right to tax them for the benefit of the New England manufacturers, and that the law is unconstitutional, and is, therefore, void. They say, if the people of Massachusetts want good roads let them pay for them out of their own pockets, and not tax the South to make them: They say, that *Farmers* are as useful to the country as manufacturers, and therefore the *Farmers* ought not to be *taxed* to fatten the *manufacturers;* this is the offence that South Carolina has committed; it is for this, that she is to be denounced, villified, and marched against. Well, we will see if these men will be as willing to *march*, as they are to talk big about putting South Carolina down.

If the citizens of South Carolina were a Turkish set of people, they could not be more villified and abused, than they are by some of the Clayites and Tariffites among us,—and at the same time every dollar they finger in the world is South Carolina money.

The only money we have in circulation is South Carolina bills, and how do we get them? Do the South Carolina people send them over here for nothing? No! not one dollar comes in, but in exchange for something, that goes out;—South Carolina is our main place of trade:—there it is, that we find sale for our flour, our bacon, and many other things, all of which brings money in among us—and, which would rot on our hands, if they did not buy them, for the Yankees do not buy such things from us. They are satisfied with getting *our cotton at half* price, and selling us their *manufactures* at *double* price.

South Carolina always has been our great place of trade, and if her people were not crippled up by the Tariff, she would buy ten times more from us. But now suppose the Clay-men and the Tariff men, for they are the same, turn in and cut all their throats for them, why, then, they will want no more flour, corn, bacon, or whiskey, and we will have to keep these things at home, and do without South Carolina money, and I fear without any sort, for we see mighty little else in North Carolina.

In a word, Mr. Craige, is South Carolina contending for any thing more, than what will benefit us as much, or nearly so, as it will benefit her people, to wit, to have our burdens lessened, and for us to enjoy the fruits of our own labor? But there is *Nullification!* True, that is a confounded ugly word, but I am like the most of the clay-men, who talk about it,—I do not understand it, but I believe it is like when old nick sheared the hog—more *cry* than *wool*. I wish some of the Tariff men would come out, and tell us all about it, and let us see what it is, and how it is going to lead to civil war, bloodshed and disunion.—Give us more reasons, and less talk.

BIG SUGAR CREEK.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Craige:

It is astonishing to witness the miserable shifts, and subterfuges to which the Van Buren papers of this State are driven, to sustain their sinking and hopeless cause. In looking over the columns of the "*Carolina Watchman*" a few days since, my eye caught an article headed "[illegible]ly, "*withdrawal of Judge Barbour*" a moment I was confounded, but were soon put to rest when, upon the article, I found it was nothing than that the Editor of the "*Spectator*" had heard somebody say somebody else said that they had stood that Judge Barbour had written some gentleman in Oxford, signifying wish that his friends would withdraw name from the ticket for Vice Presidency succeeding the above mentioned article grave comment by the editor of "*Watchman*," expressing his great pleasure and satisfaction at the candid, dignified and generous course pursued by Judge Barbour, in thus separating himself from a contest, in which the worthy and consistent editor seems to think he has no chance of success. But sir, what is the fact? the very letter to which these gentlemen allude, and which gave them so much heartfelt gratification (pity it should have been disturbed,) has been published to the world, in which not a single word, letter or syllable can be contorted into a wish that his friends would withdraw his name—so far from it, that it has given his friends increased confidence in his firmness and political honesty, and affords a still stronger inducement, if one could be afforded for urging his claims before the people. Sir, that letter is one of which his friends may well be proud, it is one which breathes the purest spirit of republicanism, and that kind of republicanism which is something to-day, and another to-morrow—which is tariff here, and anti-tariff yonder—in favor of the United States Bank in one place, and against it at another—supporting internal improvements by the general Government at one time, and opposed to it at another—in short which is "every thing by turns and nothing long"—but that kind of patriotic devotion to the constitution and the cause of civil liberty and equal rights, which was practised and inculcated by the founders of our system of government, and from which, in these degenerate days, a majority of our rulers have most shamefully apostatized. If the political doctrines avowed by Judge Barbour in the letter which has been referred to, could be brought into successful practice, our country would soon be freed from all the unpleasant excitement, turmoil and confusion, which for so many years has distracted our national council, and which is now distracting the people, and we should once more be brought back to experience those halcyon days which were the fruits of honest legislation, circumscribed by a strict adherence to the provisions of the constitution.—I have already Mr. Editor extended these remarks much further than I had intended, my only object was to direct public attention to the system of deception and hypocrisy which the Van Buren Editors are endeavoring to palm upon the people, nor do I know that I should have troubled myself to make a single remark upon the subject, had it not been for a paragraph which appeared in the Carolina Watchman of the 6th inst., in which the Editor reiterates the substance of the article contained in the preceeding number, before refered to, and adds a pledge of his ability to prove it.—Sir, the assertion of such downright falsehoods is too contemptible and too undignified to be passed over in silence—but *drowning men will catch at straws,*"—it is therefore not to be wondered at, that these editors should adopt any means however pitiful, to sustain a cause which they must know to be desperate. Having been completely foiled and overthrown in their first attempts to gull the people by raising the cry of *Nullification* against Judge Barbour, they have shuffled their cards over, and as if by common consent have agreed to play this last desperate game, as the only remedy in a case of hopeless extremity—after this, I shall not be surprised at any course which the editors friendly to Mr. Van Buren may pursue, since double dealing and an abandonment of principles has become the order of the day with a certain description of politicians, and the offices and emoluments of the government are to be accorded to the successful party as the "*spoils of the victory.*" Let the people beware of these wolves in sheeps clothing, 'ere they contribute to forge the chains which are to bind them and their posterity hand and foot forever.

A MOUNTAINEER.

:O:O:O:O:

The constables of Washington City and county have recommended their fellow citizens to "suspend the collection of all debts due, and demands by civil process, until after the abatement of the cholera.

The weather is growing cool, and the nights damp—put on your flannel; and a little fire on your hearths to nullify the damp air: keep in doors after night-fall, and you will have less to pay to the Doctor than to the Butcher.

SALISBURY,
OCT. 22, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
PHILIP P. BARBOUR
OF VIRGINIA.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL QUARTERLY MEETING

Will commence at Wesleys Chapel, Ten miles North East of Salisbury the 30th, Nov. next. Preachers and friends are generally invited to attend.

On Wednesday last commenced the session of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, in this place.

Van Burenism.—It is really astonishing to witness the effects *Van Burenism* produces on the minds of some of its votaries. He must truly be a "*magician*," for wherever he waves his wand and throws his magic spell,—from there every thing like political *principle* flies away. We have a woful example of this before us in several of the Van Buren papers published in this State. These papers set out, professing the doctrines of the Republican party, and for a while supported them; but no sooner did *Van Buren* enter their columns, than Republicanism disappears. You hear nothing now about State-rights, or the "doctrines of '98;—all are forgotten, and Van Buren is the burden of their song. The bird of night is not more unceasing in his cry of whip-poor-will! whip-poor-will! than these editors are with the cry of Van Buren! the great Van Buren! the sweetest little fellow that ever lived!

At the offset these editors professed to be against the Tariff;—but, now, we hear but little of the Tariff from them unless it is a left-handed justification of it. Whence comes this? Why here is the secret,—Martin Van Buren voted for the Tariff,—and now justifies the Tariff,—and it will not do for his followers to abuse the MEASURE, for fear of injuring the MAN.

Cannot these editors raise their minds a little above the trammels of faction,—of mere *man-worship*, and look to principle?

They ought to remember, that they live in the South, and that we are contending not only, for *Southern rights*, but for LIBERTY ITSELF. What is Martin Van Buren, or any of the candidates for the Vice Presidency compared to the great principles of RIGHT and LIBERTY, for which the people of the South are now contending.

SENTIMENT OF LIBERTY.

General Lafayette, at a festival given to him in Boston, on his last visit here, offered the following toast: "*The City of Boston, the Cradle of Liberty.* May Fanneuil Hall ever stand a monument, to teach the world, that resistance to aggression is a DUTY, and will, under true Republican institutions become a blessing!"

In looking over the debates in the North Carolina Convention, assembled for the purpose of considering the Federal constitution, we were struck with the following remark of *Judge Spencer*; after expressing himself in favor of giving to Congress the power to lay and collect *excise* taxes, he said:—"I confess that this is a kind of tax so odious to a free people, that I would with great reluctance agree to its exercise;—*but it is obvious that unless such excise were admitted*, THE PUBLIC BURDEN WILL BE ALL BORNE BY THOSE PARTS OF THE COMMUNITY WHICH DO NOT MANUFACTURE FOR THEMSELVES." Here, we see, that *Judge Spencer* in 1788 partly foresaw, what is now *felt* by the people of the South; that the Non-Manufacturing States pay all the taxes.

THE TARIFF.

Some time since we quoted some extracts from resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of North Carolina and Alabama, upon the subject of the Tariff, with the promise to make similar extracts from the resolutions of Virginia. We now fulfil our promise:

VIRGINIA.

In reply to resolutions passed by South Carolina and Georgia in 1828 upon the subject of the Tariff, Virginia adopted an address and resolutions, the last of which, alone, we will quote at present:

"*Resolved*, that this General Assembly of Virginia, actuated by the desire of guarding the constitution from all violation, anxious to preserve and perpetuate the Union, and to execute with fidelity the trust reposed in it by the people, *as one of the high contracting parties*, feels itself bound to declare, and it hereby most solemnly declares, its deliberate conviction, that the acts of Congress usually denominated the Tariff laws, passed AVOWEDLY FOR THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES ARE NOT AUTHORIZED BY THE PLAIN CONSTRUCTION, THE USE AND MEANING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi adopted similar resolutions. So that it will thus be seen that every one of these six *farming* States have pronounced the Tariff laws, not only oppressive and unjust, but, also, unconstitutional. We will continue to make extracts from the resolutions adopted by the legislatures of these States.

The election for members of the legislature in South Carolina took place on the 8th and 9th inst. The Nullification party, (as it is called, have succeeded by large majorities in almost every district. The Governor has issued his proclamation, for the purpose of calling an extra session of the legislature. It will meet this day (Monday.)

Moore, in his life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald the Irish Patriot, in speaking of his character makes the following remarks:

Among those traits of character which adorned him as a member of social life, there is one which, on every account, is far too important not to be brought prominently forward in any professed picture of him, and this was the strong and pure sense which he entertained of religion. So much is it the custom of those who would bring discredit upon freedom of thought in politics, to represent it as connected invariably with lax opinions upon religion, that it is of no small importance to be able to refer to two such instances as Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the younger Emmet,—in both of whom the freest range of what are called revolutionary principles was combined with a warm and steady belief in the doctrines of Christianity.

Of the right of the oppressed to resist, few in these days, would venture to express a doubt,—the monstrous doctrine of passive obedience having long since fallen into disrepute. To be able to say, however, with any precision, the point at which obedience may cease, and resistance to the undue stretches of authority begin, is a difficulty which must forever leave vague & undirected the application of the principle;—a vagueness of which the habitual favourers of power adroitly take advantage, and while they concede the right of resistance as a general proposition, hold themselves free to object to every particular instance of it.

Moore.

THE SUPREME COURT.

"If the time shall ever come—which Heaven avert!—when men shall be placed in the supreme tribunal of the country, who entertain opinions hostile to the just powers of the Constitution, we shall then be visited by an evil defying all remedy. Our case will be "past surgery."—From that moment, the Constitution is at an end." * * * * * * "If the President should at any time violate his duty, his term of office is short, and popular elections may apply a seasonable remedy. But the Judges of the Supreme Court possess, for very good reasons, an independent tenure of office. No election reaches them. If, with this tenure they betray their trusts, Heaven save us!"—*Webster's Speech at New York, in* 1831.

After quoting the above, the *Banner of the Constitution* says:—

"To us it appears that Mr. Webster has, in this honest admission, done more to weaken the confidence of his own friends in the INFALLIBILITY of the Supreme Court, than any thing that has ever been done by political opponents."

VIRGINIA ELECTORS.

It will be remembered that the Charlottesville Convention, assembled in Virginia for the purpose of devising the best means of securing the election to the V. Presidency of an individual of sound political faith and opposed to the unconstitutional and mischievous course of the Federal Government, nominated P. P. Barbour for that station. To avoid the danger of defeating Gen. Jackson, the convention adopted the Electoral Ticket already nominated by the Legislative Caucus, which ticket professed to be uncommitted upon the Vice Presidency. The plan intended was, that the voter should endorse on the back of his ticket the name of the individual whom he preferred for the Vice Presidency, and that the Electors should give the vote of the state to the person whom a majority might prefer. A circular was addressed to the Caucus Electors, requesting to know whether they would abide by such instruction given at the polls. With the exception of two or three, these gentlemen replied, in effect, that they would NOT! They say they will carry into effect the intentions of the Caucus that nominated them, and not the expressed will of the people, should that will conflict with the designs of the Caucus! These doctrines are avowed in republican Virginia!—Shame, shame! The Richmond Enquirer has been looked to as expressing the sentiments of the republicans of Virginia.—We now ask Mr. Ritchie; in sincerity and candor, if he approves the principle avowed in the replies of these gentlemen?—and if he does not, why does he remain silent and suffer the people to be robbed of their dearest right? Will Mr. R. have the kindness to answer?—He can do much to arrest the progress of this fatal heresy in the Old Dominion—will he do it?

Oxford Examiner.

Judge Mangum.—At a meeting of the citizens at Hillsboro', resolutions were passed expressive of the confidence and esteem which they entertained in relation to the political course of the Judge during the late session of Congress, and requesting the honor of his company at a public dinner; which he declined, stating "that when he looked at the past history of Orange county and her public men, and the long and distinguished service of some of them in various public stations, & remembered that it has never been our custom to greet them with similar demonstrations of public sentiment; every man of delicacy would readily comprehend the reasons that render a compliance on his part absolutely impossible. It is, (said he) an honor that should be reserved for great occasions and for illustrious services. And besides, I have so much respect for the plain, unostentatious and respectable habits of our people, that I am sure you will pardon me for saying, I doubt whether they would be improved by the introduction of a practice which, on ordinary occasions, I think, is more "honorable in the breach than in the observance."

Fatal Accident.—The Rutherfordton Spectator says: We are informed by a correspondent, under date of McCannell's Store, Macon county, Sept. 2, that on the 30th ult. the people of that neighborhood were called on to witness a scene of the greatest distress in the sudden and Melancholy death of Mr. Lamkin Farler. Several individuals were engaged in "deer driving," and as is usual each took his stand. Mr. Farler took his on one side of the Tuckasegee river, while Mr. John Dilliard, Jr. took his on the opposite side but both some distance above. When the deer went into the river opposite Mr. D. Mr. F. left his stand and ran up the river to where the deer had first entered it. Mr. Dilliard in shooting at the deer, which was then swimming between himself and Mr. F, in the river, missed his aim and the shot struck Mr. Farler, who survived but a short time. Mr. F. was a respectable citizen of the neighborhood, and has left a widowed wife and four children to mourn his untimely fate.

Mr. Randolph.—The Charlottesville Advocate, of the 21st ult. observes:—From Charlotte county, we learn that Mr. Randolph's health is now better than it has been for many years—and that it is likely (should he consent to serve) that Capt. Richardson, the member elect for that county, will vacate his seat in the House of Delegates, in order that Mr. R. may be elected to that body. That Mr. R. will be a candidate for Congress next spring, we believe there is but little doubt.

COOPER'S new novel "the Herdenmauer or the Benedictines—a legend of the Rhine,"—has just been issued from the press of Carey and Lea. We anticipate great pleasure in the perusal. The Rhine is a spot for romance worthy of the genius of Cooper, and next to meeting him upon native grond, illustrating the scenes, the manners, the men and the history of America, we shall be glad to follow him to the banks of the "beautiful Rhine," and listen while he recounts to us a legend of the old days, in a land which is now awakening so deep an interest throughout the civilized world. A story of the Rhine,—of Germany,—told by Cooper, cannot but be attractive and popular. We shall betake ourselves to the enjoyment, with one drawback in anticipation!—the volumes unluckily look very thin; and the margins rather wide.

Balt. Amr.

From a grave-stone in a churchyard in Dorsetshire, Eng.—answered by a gentleman, on the widower's marrying again in a fortnight:

EPITAPH.

For me deceased, weep not, my dear,
I am not dead, but sleepeth here;
Your time will come, prepare to die;
Wait but awhile, you'll follow I.

ANSWER.

I am not grieved, my dearest life;
Sleep on—I've got another wife:
And therefore cannot come to thee,
For I must go to bed to she.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday the 11th inst., William son of Mr. Horace H. Beard, aged about seven months.

In the vecinity of this place, on Tuesday last Mr. *John Pool.*

MARKETS.

SALISBURY Oct. 20, 1823.

Bacon	8 to 9
Beef	2½ to 3½
Cotton in seed	2,00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	30 to 35
Oats	20
Sugar	10 to 12½
Coffee	18 to 22
Salt	$1. 12½
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	16 to 18
Tallow	9 to 10
Flour	$3,50
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10
Wheat	55
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3½

FAYETTEVILLE, Sep. 25.

Brandy, Apple per gal.	50 to 55
Do Peach,	55 a 60
Bacon	8 a 8½
Corn	50 a 00
Cotton, 190lbs	8½ to 9
Flour	$4,25 to 5
Salt	70 to 75
Iron	4 50 to 5
Sugar, brown	8½ to 9½
Coffee	14½ to 15
Molasses	34 to 36
Flaxseed	$1,00 to 1,10
Wheat	80 to 82½
Whiskey	28 to 32

CHERAW Oct. 13, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.		80
Apple		40	45
Bacon	lb.	8	8½
Cotton		10	10½
Corn	bush.	50	62½
Coffee	lb.	16	18
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$5	$5 1-2
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2	40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.		75
Sugar		8	10
Whiskey	gal.	30	35
Wheat	bush.		75

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.
October 8th, 1831.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in this county on the 2nd Thursday of November (it being the 8th day of the month) for the purpose of electing Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. The polls will be opened at the following places, to wit:

Salisbury	Neely's Mill,
Mocksville,	Thompson's Mill,
Hine's,	Morgan's and
Brickhouse's,	Pinkston's Store,

being the places appointed by the County Court for holding elections in said county. F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*
Oct. 17th 1832. 3t48

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office,
Washington, Oct. 4, 1832.

THE number of applicants for pensions under the recent act of Congress, already exceeding 12,000, together with the state of the health of this city for some time past, has prevented the examination and decision of these claims, with as much speed as is anxiously desired by the Department, and as is due to the services and sufferings of these meritorious veterans, entitled to the bounty of their own country. When it is recollected that these claims contain a minute statement of facts by the applicants, embracing their whole revolutionary service, together with such corroborating proof, circumstantial and direct, as they are able to collect, and that all these are investigated and compared with the rolls and other records of the Department, and that this process is necessary fairly to establish just claims, and to prevent the granting of fraudulent ones, and that nothing will ensure the latter object, but the most careful examination and rigid scrutiny, some idea may be formed of the time and labor requisite to effect these objects. It is impossible to go on with the current business of the office, and to answer all the letters, as they are received.

And this notice is given that applicants may be satisfied the cases will be investigated in the order of their reception, and as rapidly as possible; and that each person will be advised of the result, whether favorable or adverse, or whether suspended for further proof, or explanations, as soon as his case can be taken up. And all may rest assured that the most vigorous efforts will be made to bring this whole matter to a close, with as little delay as possible; and nothing in the power of the Department will be wanting, to give effect to the benevolent intentions of Congress. By order:

JAMES L. EDWARDS.

Publishers of the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above notice four times in each of their respective newspapers.
October 6. 4:49

HARRIS & SHAVER,
Carriage-Makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old customers and the public generally, that they are at present carrying on their business very extensively at their new establishment on the stree, running south-east from the Court-House, just below the shop of the late Doct. Ferrand. There are six or seven workmen engaged in their establishment, by whom work will be executed on short notice in good style.

GIGS, SULKIES, BAROUCHES, & all such things, (Wheelbarrows not excepted) furnished with or without Harness, as the purchaser chooses. From their experience in their business, they feel as much competency as can be found elsewhere in this section of the State. Their prices are low, and they will warrant their work.

All kinds of repairing done in the most stable and perfect manner. We have just employed a first rate northern Harness Maker, for the purpose of supplying our work with sets, so that nothing may be wanting to rush from our shop in style. It will afford us much pleasure to accommodate our friends and receive compensation equivalent. HARRIS & SHAVER.
Salisbury, October 1, 1832. 45tf

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened: the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf
J. B. C.

REMOVAL.
HUIE & CADE,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have moved their STOCK of *GOODS* to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call, and price Goods as bargains will be given, the usual credit will be given to punctual dealers. *Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Tow Cloth, Linsey, &c.* will be taken in exchange for Goods. Our friends will find a convenient place for hitching their Horses in a lot between our store and the shoe store of Mr. Thos. Mull jr. which is next door. 62tf

DR. ASHBEL SMITH.

PRESENTS his respects to his former patrons, and to the citizens of Rowan in general, and informs them that he has returned home with a view of resuming the practice of medicine and surgery. Since he left home, he has devoted the whole of his time to the study of his profession, in its various branches, and he flatters himself that his time has not been unprofitably spent, his opportunities for improvement having been very great, such as are afforded in the medical institutions of Paris and London, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world.

When not professionally engaged, he may always be found in his office on Main Street, adjoining the store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly, and, will always give strict attention to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1832. 44tf

Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed to execute the last will and testament of James B. Hampton, dec'd. will expose to public sale, on the 15th day of Nov. next, at his plantation, the late residence of Matthew Locke, dec'd. on Grants Creek, the following property, to wit: Six head of good work Horses, 8 or 10 head of Cattle, about 100 head of Hogs in good order, a Threshing Machine and plank to make the cogg wheel, Fan Mill, Waggon and Gear, Farming Utensils, an excellent Gig and Harness, three or four hundred bushels of old Corn, seven or eight hundred of new Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Wheat, and several other articles. The usual credit will be given.

All those indebted to the estate, are required to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law.

JOHN C. PALMER, *Ex'r.*
Salisbury, Oct. 10th 1832. 3t37

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.
36tf J. GALES & SON.
Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1832.

STILLS AND TIN WARE.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture of *STILLS & TIN WARE*, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a large stock of Stills and Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow Beeswax and Wool taken in exchange.

WANTED, two first rate Journeymen Tin plate workmen, of steady habits, that are accustomed to work on machinery, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. DANIEL H. CRESS.
Sept. 7th. 1832. 600f

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 31st August last, my negro man TOM, about 22 or 25 years old, black complected, had on a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built. From what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again.

SENNACA TURNER.
Cabarrus County, N. C.

☞ The Miners' & Farmers' Journal, are requested to publish the above until forbid, and forward their account to D. Storke, P. M. Concord and it shall be liquidated on sight.
40tf S. TURNER.

BOOKS.

THOSE Gentlemen, who have books belonging to my Office are respectfully requested to return them, particularly Walker's large Dictionary and the 2. vol. of Murphy's reports, in which book is written the name of A. R. Ruffin Esq.
38tf JOHN GILES.
August 26th, 1832.

NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black Bastings
Merino do's., Brochalles and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English dasinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel Diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Valentia Vestings,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity, and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Sconchew & carsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Cha. grai de Naples,
Milanese and de Romanis Gauze,
Pongee, dog and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk tattin, and rich figured vestings
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY & RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf
Salisbury, April 20th 1832.

The Greatest Bargain.

THE subscriber offers his possessions on Yarrow Branch, Barrowell District, consisting of upwards of four thousand acres of prime Land, unexceptionably healthy and pleasant, with a set of prime MILLS, saw and Grist, with two pair of stones, one of which is prime for flour. The saw Mill is of the best Light wood, and is as sound and good as when first built. A great quantity of saw timber is yet within a mile of the Mill, from which I have realized from $3,500 to $4000 annually, exclusive of the Grist Mill. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stables with good stalls, Store House, Kitchen and negro houses, all with shingle Roofs and brick Chimneys, with every necessary out building, a large new palled Garden, &c. &c. 3 to 400 acres cleared Land in good order, and a quantity of very rich Swamp Land on the Creek, 6 acres cleared and in rice. The Land is all in one body round the Mills; all of which is offered at the very reduced price of six thousand dollars, one fifth cash; balance in four annual instalments. Those who wish to go right into money making, are requested to call and examine for themselves. Bargains also can be had in stock of every kind and Corn, Fodder, Peas, wheat, Rye, &c. provided the premises are sold.

ROBERT WILLIS.
Sept. 17 4t47

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gig; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1832.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty of limits between the United States of America, and the United Mexican States was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, at Mexico, on the twelfth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight:

Whereas, also, an additional article thereto was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, at Mexico, on the fifth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, which treaty and additional article are word for word as follows:

The limits of the United States of America with the bordering Territories of Mexico having been fixed and designated by a solemn treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the United States of America, on the one part, and of that of Spain on the other: And whereas, the said treaty having been sanctioned at a period when Mexico constituted a part of the Spanish Monarchy, it is deemed necessary now to confirm the validity of the aforesaid treaty of limits, regarding it as still in force and binding between the United States of America and the United Mexican States:

With this intention, the President of the United States of America has appointed Joel Roberts Poinsett their Plenipotentiary; and the President of the United Mexican States their Excellencies Sebastian Camach and Jose Yonacio Esteva:

And the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded, the following articles:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The dividing limits of the respective bordering territories of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, being the same as were agreed and fixed upon by the abovementioned treaty of Washington, concluded and signed on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the two high contracting parties will proceed forthwith to carry into full effect the third and fourth articles of said treaty which are herein recited, as follows:

ARTICLE SECOND.

The boundary line between the two counties west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or red river; then, following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red river, and running thence by a line due North, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parael of latitude, to the South sea: the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42; and thence, along the said parallel, to the South sea. All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States: but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line; that it is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretentions to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, his Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

ARTICLE THIRD.

To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South sea. They shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings; and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within the term of four months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done at Mexico, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the eighth of that of the United Mexican States.

J. R. POINSETT. [L. S.]
S. CAMACHO. [L. S.]
J. Y. ESTEVEN. [L. S.]

Additional Article to the Treaty of Limits concluded between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, on the 12th day of January, 1828.

The time having elapsed which was stipulated for the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Limits between the United Mexican States and the United States of America, signed in Mexico, on the 12th of January, 1828; and both Republics being desirous that it should be carried into full and complete effect, with all due solemnity, the President of the United States of America has fully empowered, on his part, Anthony Butler, a citizen thereof, and Charge d'Affairs of the said States in Mexico; And the Vice President of the United Mexican States, acting as President thereof, has, in like manner, fully empowered on his part their Excellencies Lucas Alaman, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations, and Rafael Mangino, Secretary of the Treasury, who after having exchanged their mutual powers, found to be ample and in form, have agreed, and do hereby agree, on the following article:

The ratifications of the Treaty of Limits, concluded on the 12th January, 1828, shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, within the term of one year, counting from the date of this agreement, and sooner should it be possible.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the aforesaid treaty of the 12th of January, of 1828, and shall be approved ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitutions of the respective States.

In faith of which, the said Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and affixed their respective seals. Done in Mexico, the fifth of April, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States of America, and the eleventh of that of the United Mexican States.

A. BUTLER. [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN. [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO. [L. S.]

AND WHEREAS, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State of the United States of America, JOSE MONTOYA, Charge d'Affaires of the United Mexican States, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.
[L. S.] ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
EDW: LIVINGSTON, *Secretary of State.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Salisbury, 1st Oct. 1832.

George Andrews	Calvin Jones
Thos. Atwell	Peter Kepley
Anderson &co	Wm. H. Kerr
Col. Allison	John Kinup
Benj. Airey	Miss Martha S. King
E. Burkhed	John Klutts
Jacob Brown	Jacob Kurts
Wm. Buford 1,	Chris. Keutler
Timothy P. Barnard	Michael I. Kenann
King Baldwin	John Linn 2
Jacob Beaver	Moses Lamm
Joseph Basinger	Stacy Louis
John J. Bruner	H. H. Meglaughan
Mr. Barrett	Geo. McConnaughey
C. Bringle	John McCanning
Nicholas Clay	John Mclaurance
Jockey Club	John W. Moyer
H. W. Cannon	Alfred J. Moore
Joel Coble 2	Jas. or Bradly Martin
Judith Chapman	Sibella Miller
John Campbell	John Nathais
John Caldwell, jr. 2	James Patterson
Dr. Thos. S. B. Creaven	Thos. J. Parmellee
Henry Casper	Michael Peeler
Nancy Dent	John Pacinger
Thos. Dedman	Thos. Philips
Henry Donland	Stewart Perry
John Elliot	Elijah Robinson
Anderson Ellis	Jane Robinson
Rev. Willie Ellis or J. B Ellis	Elizabeth Robley / Nicholas Rymer
Jacob Elliston	Wm. Rich
Anthony Ewald 2	Thos P. Robbards
Geo. Fraley	John Stewart
Edmund Flyat	Geo. L. Smith
P. Flint	Benton Starkey
Fulton Lodge	Michael Swisher
Wm. Fults	Solomon Simmons
Wm. Gibson	Geo. M. Smith
Elizabeth Gheen 2	Wm Strickland 2
Geo. Goodman	Michael Swink
John Goodman	Cyrus Sharpe
Henry Hill	John Simmons
John Houltsouser 2	Jacob G. Smith
Billy D. Haden	Wm. Stokes
John Hembre	Rich'd. Shearer
Chas. Hopkins	Geo. Thomason
Abram Hammonds	Elizabeth Todd
Jos H. Hartman	Danl. J. Tucker
Mr. Harrington	Thomas Todd
John Hendly	Samuel S. Tatum
James Hyde	Wm & Mary West
Peter Hartman	Jacob Wormengton
Douglass P. Haden	Henry C. Winders
Howel Harnay	Wm H. Williams 2
Wm. Hayden	Jas. H. Witherspoon 2

3t46 SAM'L. REEVES, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, on the 1st of October, 1832.

Josiah Angel or Margaret Gilbert	Abraham Lawe / Danl. Lutes 2
Vincent Allyn	James R. Long
John B. Abernathy	Wm. L. Lavinder
Dr. Jas. Bevings	Wm. H. Mabry
Albert Bevings	Anderson Mathews
Miss. Rebecca Bradly	Wallace A Moore
Ephraim black	Vardry McBee
Wm. Baxter	Rev. Danl. G. McDaniel
John G. Birk	Nathaniel Mitcham
Benjamin Bird	Peter Masteller
Capt. Andr. H. Bradly	Wm. Milligan
Silas Bookout	Daniel McGee
Osborn J. Burnit	Moses Murpree
John Cannon	Rev. Adam Miller 2
Peter Carpenter	Rev. Thos. Neill
John Clines	P. Norton
Levi Carpenter	George Peter
James Cannon	Messrs. Gen'l. & Dr. Polk
Drewry Collier	Ethel C. Porter
Adam Dellinger 2	Nicholas Proars
Jacob Earny	Samuel Passour
David Earnhart	Doctors Quinn & Ramsour
Elizabeth Fronsberger	
James Graham	Elizabeth Roberts
Wm. Heys	John C. Rutledge
Abraham Harviner	Philip Rudasill
Stephen Homesly	Daniel Seagle
John Harmon, sen.	Samuel Sullavin
E. B. Hilebard	Jeremiah Smith
Thomas Helting	Michael Spagle
Abner Hull	Mathew Stroup
David Hase	John K. Sauwell
Daniel Hoke, jr.	Elizabeth Sanders
Joshua Howell	Wm. Senter
Old Peter Hauser	Thomas Thompson 2
Jesse Hollin	Wells B. Traylor
Peter Hauser, sen.	Reuben Underwood
Hugh Jenkens	Magwell Willson
John Johnston	John Wise
Chas. Jones [miner]	Thomas Ward 3
Charles Julian	John Willis
Susan Louts 2	James Witherpoon
James Lindsey	John Warlick

3t45 C. C. HENDERSON, *P. M.*

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 23rd of October, I will sell at my plantation in the lower end of Iredell County, Live stock of all kinds, eight hundred or a thousand bushels of corn, a quantity of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Fodder and Hay, and many other articles too tedious to mention, where due attendance and terms made known on that day by the subscriber.

SAML. L. SLOAN.

October 1st, 1832. 3t46

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

A TREATISE ON CHOLERA, BY DOCTOR SMITH OF SALISBURY.

AMONG the many flattering notices of this work, we will copy the following, only, by *James Jackson, M. D. professor of the Theory and practice of medicine in Havard University.* In speaking of cholera and its remedies he refers to this work in the following language:

In respect to the remedies for cholera, and likewise as to other points, my son refers me to a paper which is, or is soon to be published by Dr. Smith of North Carolina. He was officially attached to the Neckar Hospital in Paris during the prevalence of the cholera, in that city. He had there ample opportunities for gaining accurate information, "of which he well knew how to avail himself, and much may be anticipated from him."

For sale at this office—PRICE 50 cts. 3t46

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st Oct. 1832.

John Arthurs	Rev. Daniel Lindley
Jo. Allison	Israel Morrison
Thos. Archibald	Jo. W. Murdoh
Wm. J. Alexander	Alex. Moore Jur.
Rev. Moses A. Brock	John Moore Esq.
Thomas G. Boyd	Eli Mathison
Willis Bagwell	James S Mills
Charles H. Bacon	Letitia Mathews
Sally Bean	Thomas Moore
John Carter	John Miller
Hiram Caldwell	Alex Moore
Pinckney Caldwell	John McLister
Samuel Cavin	Duncan McRea
James W. Day	Mary McPherson
Miius Davidson	Alex. Clenehan
Geo. Lee Davidson 2	Curtis McClelland
Ephraim Davidson	Daniel McLean
Wm. Lee Davidson	John Nisbel Esq.
James Duncan	Richard F. Paylor
James Fletcher	Rev. H. N. Pharr
Wm. Guy	Robert Philips
Mrs. Francis Guy	Thomas Philips
Jacob Gence	Joseph Patterson
Milton Gullet	Miss Ann Reeves
Robt. S. Gracey	George Ruffty
E. B. Hubbard	John Scott
Henry Hoover	Carson Shinn
John Hooper	Thos. Stevenson
Wm. N. Hampton	Joseph Sharpe
John Hert	Wm. Scrogga
Willis Halden	A. Sharpe
Alfred Howard	Rachad Simpson
Solaman Hall	Notley Tomhinson
John Haupe	Jourdin Vaughn
Amos. Jacobs	Alex. Williams
Samuel King 3	Jane Wallis
James Lazinby	Mm. Woods
John Lowry	Jo. Wooliver
J. Lee	John M. Waugh
Rev. A Lockridge	John H. Woodward

3t46 W. KERR, *P. M.*

SPORTS of the TURF.

THE Races over the SALISBURY TURF, will commence on *Tuesday*, the 23d day of October next, and continue three days. First day, three mile Heats, purse $225. Second day, two mile heats, purse $175. Third day, Handy Cap Purse, three best in five, for the entrance money of the preceding days, free for any horse. To be governed by the rules of the New-Market Course. 9t47

JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sec.*

N B. The money to be hung up at the stand.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 16th 1832. 28tf

COTTON GIN MAKING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that he has, again, commenced the Gin-making business in all its various branches, a few doors South of the Court-House, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business on the shortest notice and on the most accomodating terms.—His work shall be done substantial and in a work-man-like manner. As he has a good supply of the best materials on hand, and as he has worked at the business for the last twelve years, with the exception of the last three, he feels no delicacy in pronouncing his work as good as any in the State. He now has and will continue to have a good supply of work on hand, which will enable him to attend to all orders from a distance promptly.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1832.

N. B He will also repair Gins on short notice and all distant orders will be punctually attended to.

38tf S. F.

NOTICE.

IREDELL COUNTY,
August-Term 1832.

THE Subscriber, having obtained letters of administration, on the Estate of Washington Byers dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the same, to make payment, and all having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated, and in the time prescribed by law. 40tf

ANN C. BYERS, *Administratrix.*

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel County, and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 *a. m.* arrive at Springfield same day by 6 *p. m.*

Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 A. M. arrive at Columbia same day by 6 P. M.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 P. M.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 A. M. arrive at Greenville same day by 2 P. M.

2190. From Gravelly Hill by Lisbon and Taylor's Bridge to Clinton and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 A M, arrive at Clinton same day by 3 P M.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 A M, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 P M.

2191. From Bedford by Shocco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bedford every Thursday at 7 A M, arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 A. M. arrive at Bedford same day by 4 P. M.

2192. By Hillsboro' by Picket's Oil Mill, Ths. Benchairs, Hester's Store, Rich'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 A M. arrive at Oxford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 P. M.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburgh to Germantown and back, once a week.

Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 P. M. arrive at Germantown same day by 5 P. M.

Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 A. M. arrive at Blakely same day by 10 A. M.

2194. From Roxboro by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxboro every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 P M.

Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 1-2 P M, arrive at Roxboro same day by 9 P. M.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Caswell c. h., same day by 10 A. M.

Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 A. M. arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 P. M.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 P. M. arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 P. M.

Leave Bowers' Store every Wednesday at 9 A M, arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Concord same day by 6 P. M.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesboro,' 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 A. M. arrive at Wadesborough same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Wadesboro' every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 P M.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a *pro rata* allowance, for an extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for Opening and closing the mails, to each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Post Master General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying that mail one trip. If it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 3 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the *manner* of carrying, *increas of expedition*, *extension* of routes, *frequency* of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts;" and Superscribed "*Proposals*"

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"*I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No* , *from* *to* *for the yearly compensation of* *dollars.*"

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on this point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid without consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent violate the Post Office law' or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the post master General shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Posmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Post Master General.

GENERAL P. O. DEPARTMENT,
11t47 *July* 24, 1832.

Committed,

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 24th of September, 1832, a Negro man about 22 years of age, yellow complected, about five feet five or six inches high, has a mark on his right arm, occasioned by a burn, calls himself

LEWIS,

and says he belongs to John B. Printice, of Richmond Virginia, and run away from his Master near Yorkville, South-Carolina, on his way to the State of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges & take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. 44tf

J. REINHARDT, *D. S. & Jailor.*

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hods for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1832. 11

Of a new [illegible]

To be published every [illegible] Washington City, D. C., [illegible]

THE METROPOLITAN,

A Gazette of Literature, [illegible] ence; and the Fine [illegible]

WE have frequently heard [illegible] tioned, as a matter of [illegible] that the metropolis of the U[illegible] —nay, the whole District of [illegible] should not be able to boast [illegible] decidedly literary in its [illegible] fear that our worthy co-citizens [illegible] parts of the Union, will think [illegible] sphere so thoroughly, (we were [illegible] say so purely I) political, that [illegible] cannot breathe it; and that S[illegible] the Fine Arts must either be [illegible] ungenial influence? We propose, however, with the co operation of our citizens, to convince the food [illegible] the United States that such is not [illegible] fact; that the literary taste of [illegible] miles square is not confined to C[illegible] sional reports, and State documents; that there is not only a great [illegible] tion of the Belles Letters here, but [illegible] from every part of the Union, but [illegible] we can produce a literary paper of our own. To effect this object we ask for the *Metropolitan* the patronage of all lovers of literature from Maine (including therein Madawaska) to Georgia; but more particularly we solicit, that of the denizens of the District and our metropolitan friends. The *Metropolitan* will be exclusively literary and scientific. Politics will not be admitted into its columns; at any rate till the arrival of that intellectual millenium when Presidents shall compose their messages and members of Congress their speeches in rhymes, and heroics. Our plan will comprehend the wide and varied range of a literary miscellany. Original and selected tales of fiction and truth; of feeling or fancy; of sentiment or humour; will form a prominent feature. The tradition, or verified stories of the "olden times," and of our progenitors will be particularly selected for our purposes.—Essays, both grave and gay, biographical sketches of authors and artists, interesting anecdotes, &c. &c. will enter into the composition of our work. Another important feature will be impartial reviews and notices of new books, both literary and scientific, as they issue from the press. To the poetical department particular attention will be given, and we flatter ourselves, by the favor of some poetic brethren and sisters, to whose aid we can only, and whose names are not unknown to fame, to be able to offer our readers, something more than the mere "tintinnabulum of rhyme." Heaven forbid, that we should be guilty of boasting.

In addition to the literary columns the *Metropolitan* every number will contain one page of Music; original or selected; and from we trust which will find us favor in the eyes of the accomplished fair; and although we may occasionally in our grave moods, deliver a thrust against all fashion, it is proposed, nevertheless, now and then, to gratify the eyes of our fair readers with graphic delineations of the newest fashion.

Still further to impart an interest to our pages, they will be frequently tastefully embellished with wood engravings of interesting and appropriate subjects.

The *Metropolitan* will be published every Saturday, in a quarto form. It will be printed on fine paper, and with every attention to its typographical execution. Terms of subscription, $3, per annum, if paid in advance; or $4 if not paid till the end of the year.

All letters relative to the work, must be post paid, to secure attention. The first number will appear on or before the first of December.

DUFF GREEN.

PREMIUMS.

To elicit the exertions of literary aspirants, the publisher offers the following premiums:

For the best written tale, on a subject connected with American history,

FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best written Poem, on a subject of a similar character.

TWENTY DOLLARS.

Articles offered for the premiums must be sent free of postage; and will be received upon the first of January next; when the prizes will be awarded by a committee of literary gentlemen, whose names will be published previous to that time. *Editor Metropolitan.*

To editors who will copy this notice, the favor will at any time be reciprocated Ed. Met.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33tf

PETER J. SWINK.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors of steady habits and good workmen.

Apply to SQUIRE LOWRY.

Statesville N. C. 4tf